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NEWS 7 SEP 11 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX now include Japanese FTERM
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=> s (periodontal(w)transplant or guided(w)tissue(w)regeneration) and biodegradable
L1 289 (PERIODONTAL(W) TRANSPLANT OR GUIDED(W) TISSUE(W) REGENERATION)
AND BIODEGRADABLE

=> s l1 and (BDNF OR BRAIN(W)DERIVED(W)NEUROTROPHIC(W)FACTOR OR
NERVE(W)GROWTH(W)FACTOR OR NGF OR NEUROTROPHIN(W)3 OR NEUROTROPHIN(W)4)
L2 4 L1 AND (BDNF OR BRAIN(W) DERIVED(W) NEUROTROPHIC(W) FACTOR OR
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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009340046 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 19435445
TITLE: Designing ideal conduits for peripheral nerve repair.
AUTHOR: de Ruiter Godard C W; Malesky Martijn J A; Yaszemski
Michael J; Windebank Anthony J; Spinner Robert J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurosurgery, Leiden University Medical
Center, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: Neurosurgical focus, (2009 Feb) Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. E5.

Ref: 64
Journal code: 100896471. E-ISSN: 1092-0684. L-ISSN:
1092-0684.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200907
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 2009
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jul 2009
Entered Medline: 14 Jul 2009

AB Nerve tubes, guides, or conduits are a promising alternative for autologous nerve graft repair. The first biodegradable empty single lumen or hollow nerve tubes are currently available for clinical use and are being used mostly in the repair of small-diameter nerves with nerve defects of < 3 cm. These nerve tubes are made of different biomaterials using various fabrication techniques. As a result these tubes also differ in physical properties. In addition, several modifications to the common hollow nerve tube (for example, the addition of Schwann cells, growth factors, and internal frameworks) are being investigated that may increase the gap that can be bridged. This combination of chemical, physical, and biological factors has made the design of a nerve conduit into a complex process that demands close collaboration of bioengineers, neuroscientists, and peripheral nerve surgeons. In this article the authors discuss the different steps that are involved in the process of the design of an ideal nerve conduit for peripheral nerve repair.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007351812 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17565531
TITLE: Nerve conduits and growth factor delivery in peripheral nerve repair.
AUTHOR: Pfister Lukas A; Papaloizos Michael; Merkle Hans P; Gander Bruno
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.
SOURCE: Journal of the peripheral nervous system : JPNS, (2007 Jun) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 65-82. Ref: 144
Journal code: 9704532. ISSN: 1085-9489. L-ISSN: 1085-9489.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200709
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2007
Last Updated on STN: 27 Sep 2007
Entered Medline: 26 Sep 2007

AB Peripheral nerves possess the capacity of self-regeneration after traumatic injury. Transected peripheral nerves can be bridged by direct surgical coaptation of the two nerve stumps or by interposing autografts or biological (veins) or synthetic nerve conduits (NC). NC are tubular structures that guide the regenerating axons to the distal nerve stump. Early synthetic NC have primarily been made of silicone because of the relative flexibility and biocompatibility of this material and because medical-grade silicone tubes were readily available in various dimensions. Nowadays, NC are preferably made of biodegradable materials such as collagen, aliphatic polyesters, or polyurethanes. Although NC assist in guiding regenerating nerves, satisfactory functional restoration of severed nerves may further require exogenous growth factors. Therefore,

authors have proposed NC with integrated delivery systems for growth factors or growth factor-producing cells. This article reviews the most important designs of NC with integrated delivery systems for localized release of growth factors. The various systems discussed comprise NC with growth factors being released from various types of matrices, from transplanted cells (Schwann cells or mesenchymal stem cells), or through genetic modification of cells naturally present at the site of injured tissue. Acellular delivery systems for growth factors include the NC wall itself, biodegradable microspheres seeded onto the internal surface of the NC wall, or matrices that are filled into the lumen of the NC and immobilize the growth factors through physical-chemical interactions or specific ligand-receptor interactions. A very promising and elegant system appears to be longitudinally aligned fibers inserted in the lumen of a NC that deliver the growth factors and provide additional guidance for Schwann cells and axons. This review also attempts to appreciate the most promising approaches and emphasize the importance of growth factor delivery kinetics.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1370626 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:315302

TITLE: Cell growth on biodegradable poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) matrix releasing growth factors as scaffold for tissue engineering

AUTHOR(S): Ohya, Yuichi; Matori, Jun; Matsunami, Hideaki; Arimura, Hidetoshi; Ouchi, Tatsuhiro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering & High Technology Research Center, Kansai University, Suita, Osaka, 564-8680, Japan

SOURCE: AIChE Annual Meeting, Conference Proceedings, San Francisco, CA, United States, Nov. 12-17, 2006 (2006), 377h/1-377h/4. American Institute of Chemical Engineers: New York, N. Y.

CODEN: 69KANW; ISBN: 0-8169-1012-X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB Films and sponges were prepared from poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) entrapping growth factors [epidermal growth factor (EGF), basic fibroblast growth factor, and nerve growth factor (NGF)] and model proteins. The release behavior of the growth factors from the matrices and cell growth on the matrices were investigated to evaluate the possibility of these copolymer as scaffold for guided tissue regeneration. The growth factors released from the copolymer films and sponges were not denatured and kept their activity. Thus, poly(depsipeptide-co-lactide) is a good candidate for scaffold for guided tissue regeneration.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005626968 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16308461

TITLE: Determination of the intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration in the N1E-115 neuronal cell line in perspective of its use for peripheral nerve regeneration.

AUTHOR: Rodrigues J M; Luis A L; Lobato J V; Pinto M V; Lopes M A; Freitas M; Geuna S; Santos J D; Mauricio A C

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Estudos de Ciencia Animal (CECA), Instituto de Ciencias e Tecnologias Agrarias e Agro-Alimentares (ICETA) da Universidade do Porto, Campus Agrario de Vairao, Rua Padre Armando Quintas, 4485-661 Vairao, Portugal.

SOURCE: Bio-medical materials and engineering, (2005) Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 455-65.
 Journal code: 9104021. ISSN: 0959-2989. L-ISSN: 0959-2989.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200603
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Nov 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Apr 2006
 Entered Medline: 31 Mar 2006

AB Entubulation repair of peripheral nerve injuries has a lengthy history. Several experimental and clinical studies have explored the effectiveness of many biodegradable and non-degradable tubes with or without addition of molecules and cells. The main objective of the present study was to develop an economical and also an easy way for culturing a neural cell line which was capable of growing, differentiating and producing locally nerve growth factors that are otherwise extremely expensive, inside 90 PLA/10 PLG nerve guides. For this purpose the authors have chosen the N1E-115 cell line, a clone of cells derived from mouse neuroblastoma C-1300 with the perspective of using this differentiated cellular system to cover the inside of 90 PLA/10 PLG nerve guides placed to bridge a gap in the rat sciatic nerve experimental model. The N1E-115 cells proliferate in normal culture medium but undergo neuronal differentiation in response to DMSO. Upon induction of differentiation, proliferation of N1E-115 cells ceases, extensive neurite outgrowth is observed and the membranes become highly excitable. While it is known that Ca^{2+} serves as an important intracellular signal for various cellular processes, such as growth and differentiation. It is also known that can be toxic to cells and is involved in the triggering of events leading to excitotoxic cell death in neurons. The $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in non-differentiated N1E-115 cells and after distinct periods of differentiation, have been determined by the epifluorescence technique using the Fura-2-AM probe. The results of this quantitative assessment revealed that N1E-115 cells which undergo neuronal differentiation for 48 hours in the presence of 1.5% DMSO are best qualified to be used to cover the interior of the nerve guides since the $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ was not found to be elevated indicating thus that the onset the cell death processes was not occurred.

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 22:18:33 ON 11 MAR 2010

L1 289 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (PERIODONTAL(W) TRANSPLANT
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